GARARD, EMERY
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

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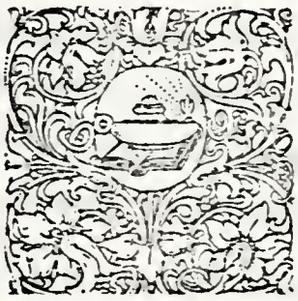
ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL



Compiled and Privately Printed for

SUSAN L. GARARD

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Dedication

To the Memory of
Her Husband

John M. Garard

Whose Life of Substantial
Achievements Stands as a Worthy Chapter
in the History of the Notable
Families Recorded Herein,
And in Appreciative Recognition of
the Services Rendered the Present by the
Generations Which Have Gone Before,

This Volume is Dedicated by

Susan L. Garard

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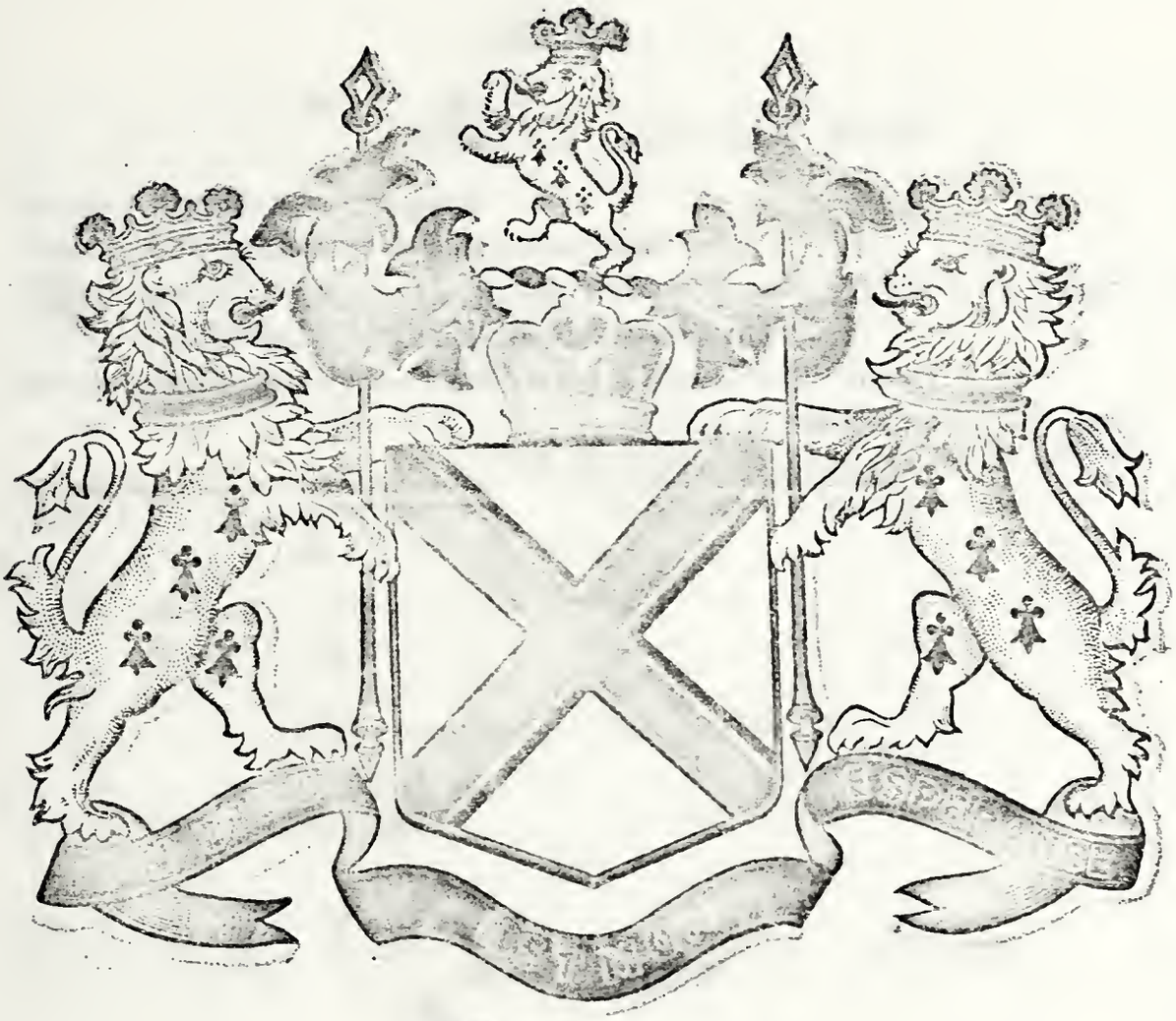


Gerard

(Garard)

GERARD (GARARD) ARMS

Arms—Argent, a saltire gules.
Crest—A lion rampant ermine crowned or.
Supporters—On either side a lion ermine ducally crowned or gorged with a collar gules and supporting a tilting spear.
Motto—*En Dieu est mon esperance.* (In God is my hope.)
(Arms in possession of the family.)

Garard

HE Garard family can trace its pedigree back to the time of King Alfred the Great. One branch is said to descend from the Dukes of Tuscany whose descendants came into England through Normandy, while another ramification of the Gerard family is said to be of French Huguenot ancestry. Records of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania show the name of Gerard was recorded under several variations, such as: Garard, Garrard, Gerard and Jarrott.

The Gerard (Garard) coat-of-arms herein described has long been in possession of descendants of the Rev. John Garard or Garrard, and, as this identical coat-of-arms was used by the Gerards of Bryn, County Lancaster, England, and by Thomas Gerard, one of the founders of the State of Maryland, it is reasonable to assume that Rev. John Garard was a member of the same branch of the family as the Gerards who were among the founders of Maryland.

Richard Gerard, a son of Sir Thomas Gerard, Knight, was one of the twenty "gentlemen adventurers who are gone in person to this Plantation." The "Plantation" referred to was Maryland and the above was written in 1634, these twenty adventurers having come to America in the "Ark and Dove" with Lieutenant-Governor Leonard Calvert, a brother of Cecil and son of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

GARARD

Surgeon Thomas Gerard or Gerrard was granted, in 1639, St. Clement's Manor by the Proprietary and he was made Lord of the manor. That he exercised all the rights and privileges of English lords, there is ample proof in the records of the courts of Barah and Leet held from the year 1659 to 1672. St. Clement's Manor embraced an estate of about twelve thousand acres and it was the scene of many notable events in Colonial history. Dr. Thomas Gerard was early a member of Lord Baltimore's Council and represented St. Mary's hundred in the Provincial Assembly. He later joined the opposition against Lord Baltimore and removed across the Potomac River into Virginia, where he was a neighbor of the Washingtons, Lees, FitzHughs and Peytons. His first wife, Susannah Snow, died and was buried in Maryland. She was a sister of Justinian and Marmaduke Snow, both of whom were among the founders of Maryland. Dr. Thomas Gerard married (second) Rose Tucker, widow, and continued to live in Virginia until his death. For many years he practiced medicine and surgery, his practice being exclusively among the gentry of Virginia.

When he left Maryland he left his manor of St. Clement's in the possession of his son, Justinian. His old manor house of Bromly was named for the family estate in England. He left three sons and four daughters; the sons were: Justinian, Thomas, and John. His daughters each married a man high in Colonial official life, they being Robert Slye, John Goode, Nehemiah Blackiston, and William FitzHugh.

(Playfair and Foster: *Lancashire Pedigrees.* H. D. Richardson: *Sidelights of Maryland History,* Vol. I, p. 7; Vol. II, pp. 103-05.)

I

REV. JOHN GARARD or GARRARD was born *circa* 1720-30. In 1754 Rev. John Garard was named pastor of the Baptist Church at Opequan Creek,

Virginia, and "John Garrard," Jr.," presumably his son, was taxed in what is now Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1772. According to David Benedict, an authority on the history of the Baptist Church in America, Rev. John Garard "is supposed to have been a native of Pennsylvania." Mr. Benedict gives further light on some facts in his life and ministerial labors.

In 1743 a Baptist Church was organized on "Opeckon Creek" (Opequan, Virginia). The pastor of the church left in 1754 and the record continues:

> . . . . he was succeeded by Mr. John Garrard . . . . of Pennsylvania, and who became the most distinguished pastor the church has hitherto enjoyed. . . . . The country . . . . was then thinly inhabited, and was subject to the inroads of the Indians. Some of these savage eruptions took place not long after Mr. Garrard had settled among them; in consequence of which, he and many of the church removed below the Blue Ridge, and resided for some time in *Loudon* County on Ketockton creek. This evil was overruled for good; for by the labors of Mr. Garrard in his new residence, of which, by the barbarous intruders, he was obliged to repair, many were brought to knowledge of salavation, and a church was formed which was called Ketockton, in 1756, and Mr. Garrard became their pastor.

Rev. David "Thomas and Mr. Garrard, sometimes together and sometimes apart, travelled and propagated the principles of Christianity in all the upper counties of the Northern Neck" of Virginia.

Rev. John Garard or Garrard appears to have had two sons:

1. John, born about 1750, or earlier; was assessed in 1772 as "John Garrard, Jr.," in Springhill Township, Washington (now Greene) County, Pennsylvania.
2. *Justus,* of whom further.

(David Benedict: *A General History of the Baptist Denomination in America, and Other Parts of the World,* Vol. II, pp. 26-29, 32, 37, 38. S. P.

GARARD

Bates: *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania,* p. 212. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JUSTUS GARARD was a son of Rev. John Garard. He was born about 1750-54, and, as he is not recorded in the 1820 census for Greene County, Pennsylvania, is believed to have died sometime between 1810 and 1820.

In 1800 and 1810 he and his family resided in Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, the 1800 record reading as follows:

> *Justice Gerrard,* head of family:
> one male aged over 45 (himself)
> two males between 16 and 26
> four males under 10
> one female between 26 and 45 (wife)
> two females between 10 and 16
> one female under 10.

The 1810 record reads:

> *Justus Garard,* head of family:
> one male over 45 (himself)
> one male between 16 and 26
> two males between 10 and 16
> one male under 10
> one female over 45 (wife)
> two females between 10 and 16
> one female under 10.

As above stated no record of him was found in the 1820 census for Green Township and it is therefore assumed that he died before that year. He was a farmer.

Justus Garard married, about 1780, Rachel Corbly. (Corbly II.) Children (the above-quoted census records indicate that they were the parents of six sons and three daughters), among whom were:

1. Justus, born in Pennsylvania about 1790; was a cabinetmaker and resided in Mapletown, Greene County, Pennsylvania; married Emiline Mestrezat, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1805. Children, first six named in the 1850 and 1860 census records:
   i. Karissa, born about 1833.
   ii. Alexander, born about 1836.
   iii. Justus, born about 1840.
   iv. William, born about 1842.
   v. James Corbly, born about 1844.

      James C. Gerard, prothonotary, Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., was born in said county, son of Justus and Emiline (Mestrezat) Gerard, also natives of Greene County, and of English and French descent. The family was among the early settlers of the county, Mr. Garard's great grandfather being the Rev. John Corbly, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers. His grandfather *Girard* was a farmer, and his father *Justus Garard,* was a cabinet maker, being engaged in that business at Mapleton, Pa., for many years. The subject was reared in Monongahela township. In 1878 he was elected clerk of Greene County, serving six years, and he married in Fayette Co., Pa., Miss A. B. Schoyer.

   vi. Oliver, born about 1847.
2. *Corbly,* of whom further. (Second Garard Line III.)
3. *Jonathan,* of whom further.

(*United States Census Records of Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1800, p. 38; 1810, p. 82. *United States Census Records of Monon-*

gahela Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, 1850, p. 285; 1860, p. 572. Records in possession of the family.)

III

HON. JONATHAN GARARD, son of Justus and Rachel (Corbly) Garard, was born in Pennsylvania about 1797. He settled in Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, and was listed in the 1830 census as follows:

Jonathan *Garrard,* head of family,
one male aged under 5,
one " " between 10-15,
one " " " 15-20,
one " " " 30-40, (himself)
two females " " 5-10,
one " " " 30-40 (wife).

In 1860 he was still a resident of Green Township and the census record implies that all his children were settled elsewhere. The record reads:

Jonathan Garrard, farmer, aged 63, born Pa.
estate $40280.00
Ann " aged 62, " "
Lucinda Bell }
George Sans } (Servants)
Nancy Sans }

Jonathan Garard served as associate judge of Greene County, Pennsylvania, for ten years. The Garard oil wells were located on his property.

He married Ann Gregg, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1798, and was living in 1860.

According to the 1830 census they were the parents of three sons and two daughters, among them being:

1. *Joseph,* of whom further.
2. Stephenson, born May 18, 1828; was recorded in the *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania,* as follows:

> Stephenson Garard, born May 18, 1828, in Greene Co., Pa., son of Jonathan Garard and Ann Gregg, his wife. His father served ten years as associate judge of Greene County. On his farm are the Garard oil wells. The son, subject of this sketch, married, in 1850, Mary A., daughter of William Robinson. They were members of the Goshen Baptist Church.

The 1860 census for Green Township lists him:

Stephen Garrard,	farmer	aged	32,	born	Pa.,	estate $12000.00
Mary	"	"	30,	"	"	
Elizabeth M.	"	"	8,	"	"	
Emma M.	"		5,	"	"	
Corbly	"	(twins)	5,	"	"	
Isabelle	"	1 month		"	"	

(*United States Census Records of Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1830, p. 351; 1860, p. 470. S. P. Bates: *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania,* pp. 663, 729. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

JOSEPH GARARD, son of Jonathan and Ann (Gregg) Garard, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1818, and resided at Garard's Fort, Greene County. Records in possession of his descendants say he was "engaged in farming; a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and a prominent citizen of his day." In

1850 and 1860 he resided in Cumberland Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he was listed as follows in the respective censuses:

Joseph Garrard,	farmer,	aged	32,	born	Pa.
Emiline "		"	26,	"	"
Mariah Louisa "		"	4,	"	"
Cephas "		"	5 mos.,	(died before 1860).	

Joseph Garrard,	farmer,	aged	42,	born	Pa.	Estate $9000.
Emiline "		"	36,	"	"	
Maria "		"	14,	"	"	
John "		"	7,	"	"	
Samuel "		"	2,	"	"	

Joseph Garard married Emaline Long, "of English ancestry," probably a daughter of Jeremiah and Serene or Syrena Long. The said Jeremiah Long and his family, according to the 1850 census, resided in Cumberland Township, Greene County, but was deceased in 1870, when his widow, Serena Long, was listed in the same township, "aged 78."

Joseph and Emaline (Long) Garard were the parents of the following children:

1. Maria Louisa, born about 1846.
2. Cephas, born in 1850, died young.
3. *John M.*, of whom further.
4. Samuel, born about 1858.

(*United States Census of Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1830, p. 352. *United States Census of Cumberland Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1850, pp. 212, 242; 1860, p. 346; 1870, p. 11. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

The American Bank Note Co.

Steel Engraving by M. Jacobs

J. M. Garard.

Mrs. Susan L. Garard

GARARD

V

JOHN M. GARARD, son of Joseph and Emaline (Long) Garard, was born on the family homestead at Garard's Fort, Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1852, and died at Columbus, Ohio, June 14, 1935.

The public schools of Pennsylvania were the early sources of education for John M. Garard and later he attended a business college in Pittsburgh. In 1903 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, but in the interim he had an extensive background in the oil industry. The trade magazine *Natural Gas,* for July, 1935, in an article on Mr. Garard's death, shed considerable light on his start in the industry. In part, it read:

> Mr. Garard often related with a great deal of delight and subtle humor, what he claimed to his right as pioneership in the oil business. In 1863 the producing formation, known throughout southwestern Pennsylvania and oil-bearing formation of West Virginia, was discovered and got its name of the Dunkard sand in a well drilled on the Robert Maple farm, Dunkard Creek, Greene County. His father's teams hauled the drilling equipment to the location and, inasmuch as he was "along," he claimed his right to be classed as one of America's oil pioneers was indisputable.

In 1869 John M. Garard migrated westward and settled on a ranch for two years, where he learned the technique of a cowboy. Returning to Pennsylvania, in 1884, he entered the employ of E. M. Hukill, the first driller to test the Big Indian Sand in Greene County in a new well at Mount Morris, Pennsylvania. After much difficulty the Hukill well was drilled in as a producer, opening up many acres of territory which later became very valuable. Mr. Garard was superintendent of the property until it was sold to the Standard Oil Company.

He then took charge of the Pine River Gas Company, also owned by Mr. Hukill, and established operating headquarters in Pittsburgh. This company supplied gas to Apollo, Lynchburg and other towns in Pennsylvania along the Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers.

December 25, 1897, Mr. Garard entered the employ of Treat & Crawford, who were drilling for oil and gas near Sistersville, West Virginia. The operation opened up a successful field on Elk Fork, Tyler County. Messrs. Treat and Crawford decided to extend the gas business into the State of Ohio and sent Mr. Garard as their representative to procure prospective territory for their industry. He was successful in his assignment and his efforts resulted in the organization of the Ohio Fuel Supply Company. Other companies were acquired and it was not long before the above company was recognized as one of the foremost in its field of endeavor. With the late George W. and Fred Crawford, Mr. Garard played a large part in the building up of the network properties known as the "Crawford interests" and now forming a part of the great utility company, the Columbia Gas & Electric System. This company took over both the Ohio Fuel & Supply Company and the Columbia Gas & Fuel Company, in both of which Mr. Garard held the offices of vice-president and general manager until his retirement in 1925. In addition he was for many years a director of the City National Bank & Trust Company of Columbus.

Aside from his direct connection with the above companies, John M. Garard held a prominent position in oil trade associations. In 1912 he was president of the Natural Gas Association of America, continuing active in it until the time when it was merged with the American Gas Association. He was also president of the Ohio Gas & Oil Men's Association, and had a number of important civic and social affiliations, having been one of the founders of the Columbus Gun Club, and a leader in its affairs. He was also a member of the Columbus

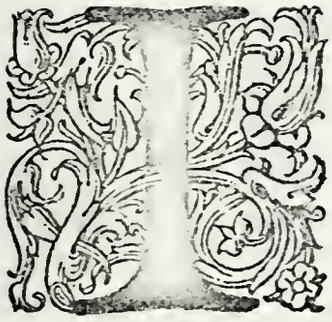
Athletic Club, the Columbus Country Club, the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. When he relaxed he enjoyed all kinds of outdoor sports, notably trapshooting and fishing. In the later years of his life, he spent his winters at his home in Eustis, Florida, but it was his custom to return to Columbus for the summers even after his complete retirement from business. The splendid qualities of his character and his genial personality inspired confidence and loyalty among those who knew him.

His death, June 14, 1935, removed from Columbus and from the State of Ohio a business man whose accomplishments were of a high order of usefulness and who was respected, honored and esteemed in all walks of life. He will be affectionately remembered by a host of friends whose appreciation of his work and his life was a source of constant satisfaction to him.

John M. Garard married, as her second husband, in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1896, Susan L. (Garard) McCune. (Second Garard Line VI.)

(Family records.)

Second Garard Line



NTRODUCTION, Generations I and II are the same as the First Garard Line.

III

CORBLY GARARD, son of Justus and Rachel (Corbly) Garard, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1794, and was living in 1860 in Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. The enumeration of his family appears in the Federal census records of Green Township for 1830, 1850 and 1860:

1830
Corbley Garrard, head of family,
one male between 30 and 40 (himself)
one " " 10 " 15
one " " 5 " 10
one female " 30 " 40 (wife)
one " " 10 " 15.

1850
Corbley Jarrott, (a form of the name)
aged 55, estate $7,100.
Sarah " " 51,

Linsey	"	"	25,
Susan A.	"	"	22,
Flora B.	"	"	2,
Leroy	"	"	1 month,
Emiline Gregg		"	21.

The two grandchildren, Flora B., and Leroy, were still residing with him in 1860:

Corbly Garrard,	farmer	aged	66, estate $17,500.,
Sarah	"	"	61,
Corbly G.	"	"	16,
Sarah E.	"	"	18,
Flora	"	"	11,
Leroy	"	"	9.

(All born in Pennsylvania.)

Corbly Garard married, probably about 1814, Sarah Eckelberry, who was born in Pennsylvania, about 1799.

Children:

1. *Linsey,* of whom further.
2. Sarah E., born about 1842.
3. Corbly G., born about 1844.

(*United States Census Record of Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1830, p. 351; 1850, p. 42; 1860, p. 462. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

IV

LINSEY or LINDSAY GARARD, son or Corbly and Sarah (Eckelberry) Garard, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1830, and was probably deceased between 1850 and 1860. According to the 1850 census record for Green Town-

ship, Greene County, "Linsey" Garard was residing with his wife and two children, aged two years and one month, respectively, in the home of his father. No further records of him have been found.

Linsey or Lindsay Garard married Susan A. Smurr, who was born in Pennsylvania about 1828.

Children:

1. Flora B., born in Pennsylvania about 1848.
2. *Leroy,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

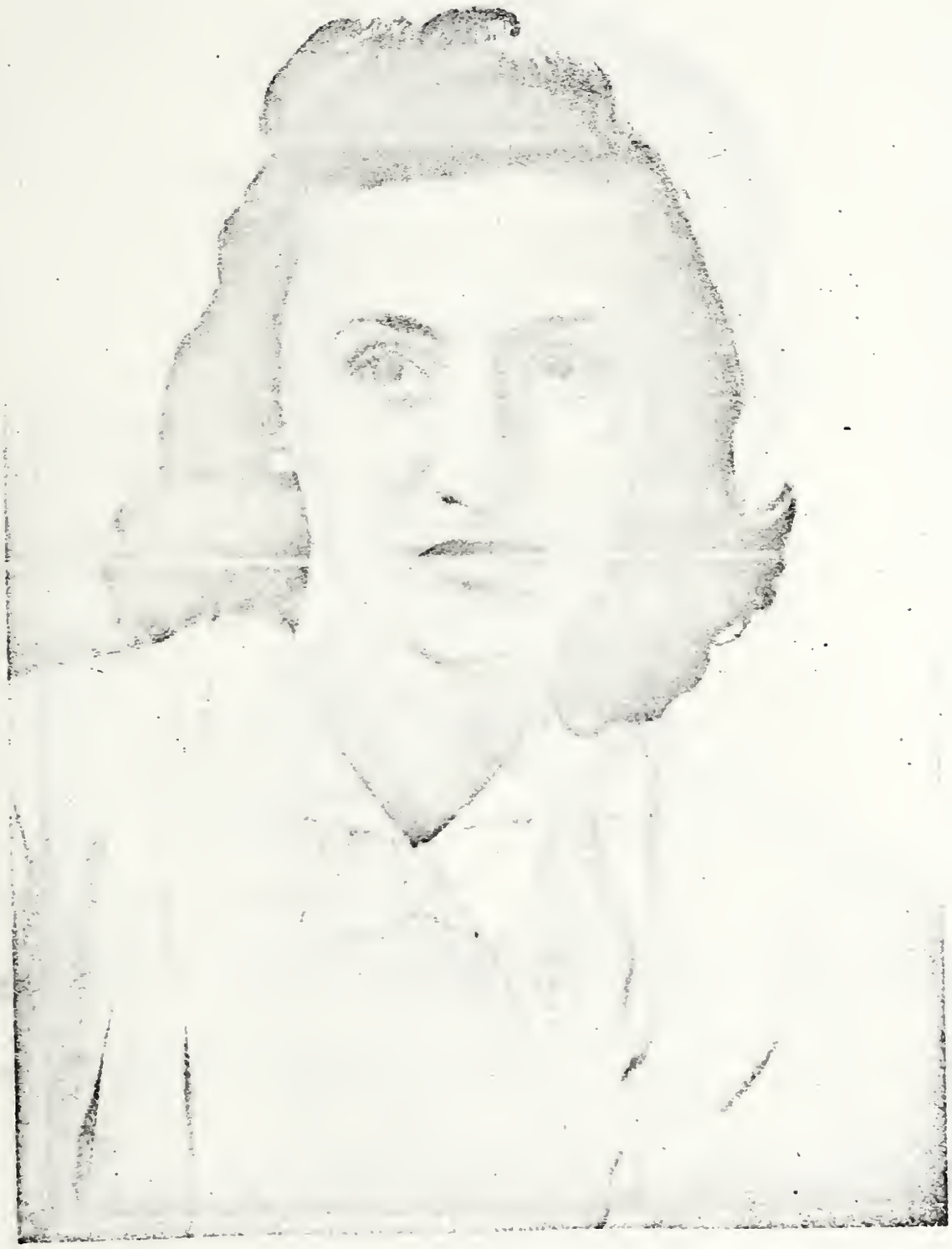
V

LEROY LINDSAY GARARD, as his name is recorded by descendants of the family, was the son of Linsey or Lindsay and Susan A. (Smurr) Garard. He was born at Garard's Fort, Greene County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1850. In the census record of the latter year, quoted above, he was aged one month and living with his grandparents, his parents and sister aged two years. He was recorded in this census as residing in the home of his grandfather, Corbly Garard, a farmer, in Green Township, Greene County.

Leroy Lindsay Garard married, December 28, 1870, Sarah Elizabeth Emery. (Emery VII.)

Children:

1. *Susan L.,* of whom further.
2. Frank Leslie, resides in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married Martha Towsend. They have a son:
   i. Dr. Harold T., of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.
3. Hollie Holmes, deceased.
4. Lillian, died in infancy.
5. Walter, died at the age of two years. (*Ibid.* Family records.)



Elizabeth Jane McCune

Lieut. John Garard McCune

Chas G McCline

VI

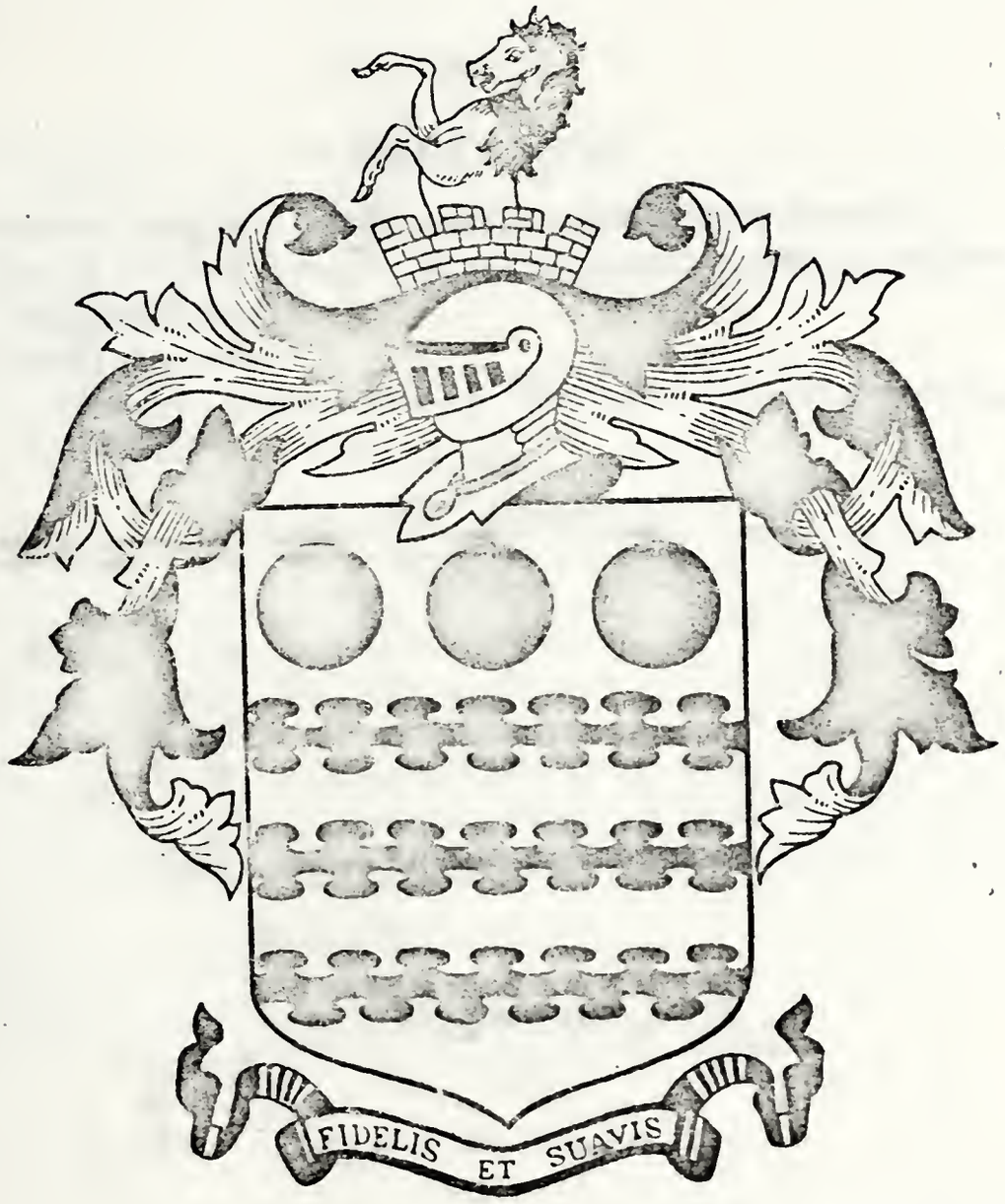
SUSAN L. GARARD, daughter of Leroy Lindsay and Sarah Elizabeth (Emery) Garard, was born January 10, 1872.

She married (first) Charles T. McCune, who died in 1891.

Child:

1. Charles Garard McCune, married Ruth Likes; children:
   - i. Elizabeth Jane McCune; married William G. Pittman, and they reside in New York.
   - ii. Lieutenant John Garard McCune, United States Army Air Corps; married, March 12, 1944, Margaret Seymour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Alton Seymour, of Eagle Pass, Texas. Child: Caroll Ann.

Susan L. (Garard) McCune married (second) John M. Garard. (First Garard Line V.) (Family records.)



Emery

EMERY ARMS

Arms—Argent, three bars nebulée gules, in chief as many torteaux.

Crest—Out of a mural crown a demi-horse argent, maned or, collared gules, studded of the first.

Motto—*Fidelis et suavis.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.* Matthews: *General Armoury and Blue Book.*)

Emery

HE surname Emery is derived from the baptismal or personal name for the "son of Emery or Amery." It was greatly popularized by its general use in both sexes.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

JOHN EMERY, son of John and Agnes Emery, of Romsey, County Hants, England, was born in England, September 29, 1598, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 3, 1683. His will, dated May 1, 1680, proved November 27, 1683, gave his age as "83 yr." He sailed from Southampton, England, in the ship "James," William Cooper, master. June 3, 1635, he landed at Boston, Massachusetts, and settled in Newbury, where he made his home.

John Emery married (first), in England, Mary, whose surname is not known and who died about 1649. He married (second), October 29, 1650, at Newbury, Mary (Shatswell) Webster, widow of John Webster, of Ipswich. She died April 28, 1694. Her will was dated August, 1693, and proved June 11, 1696.

Children of the first marriage:

1. John, born in England, in 1628.

2. Ann, born in England, in 1631.
3. Ebenezer, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 16, 1648.

Child of the second marriage:

4. *Jonathan,* of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

II

JONATHAN EMERY, son of John and Mary (Shatswell-Webster) Emery, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1652, and died there September 29, 1723. His will, dated February 6, 1722-23, was proved October 7, 1723. He served in King Phillip's War, having been inducted into the service from Newbury, December 3, 1675, and served at Narragansett, December nineteenth, in the same year, where he received a wound in his shoulder. In April, 1691, he was made a freeman.

Jonathan Emery married, November 29, 1676, Mary Woodman, daughter of Edward Woodman.

They were the parents of ten children, one being:

1. *James,* of whom further.

III

JAMES EMERY, son of Jonathan and Mary (Woodman) Emery, was baptized in the First Church of Newbury, Massachusetts. In his will, dated May 3, 1762, he stated he was enlisted as a soldier in His Majesty's services. March 30, 1757, he presented a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, stating that his son, Ambrose, a minor, was serving in His Majesty's troops in

the expedition against Crown Point since 1756, under command of Captain Butterfield. The petition continues, "he was taken sick at Glasgo and not able to travel." He was given £3 9s. 8d. remuneration.

James Emery married, December 17, 1719, Ruth Wakon, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Among their children was:

1. *Ambrose,* of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

AMBROSE EMERY, son of James and Ruth (Wakon) Emery, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, and died near Jefferson, Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1824. He served with both the British and French troops in the Colonial wars, and was mustered into service in Captain Jonathan Butterfield's company. In 1756-57 he served in the expedition to Crown Point and was wounded. His Revolutionary service began with the "Boston Tea Party," and he was quartered in General Washington's camp within hearing of the battle of Brandywine. His wife also served her country by cooking rations for the soldiers in the camp.

Ambrose Emery married (first), but this lady's name has not been found. He married (second) Rebecca Yocum, of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1746 and died at Jefferson, Pennsylvania, in 1843.

Children of the second marriage:

1. John.
2. Charles.
3. James.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Samuel.

6. Clementine.
7. Rebecca.
8. *Jonas,* of whom further.
9. Ambrose, born November 23, 1790.
10. Nathaniel.
11. Jesse. (Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

V

JONAS (1) EMERY, son of Ambrose and Rebecca (Yokum) Emery, died in Greene County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1857. He resided in Greene County all his life.

Jonas (1) Emery married Susan Morris. (Morris V.)

Children:

1. *Jonas (2),* of whom further.
2. James.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Phœbe.
5. Rebecca.
6. Catherine.
7. Pamela.
8. Cassandra.
9. Clementine. (*Ibid.*)

VI

JONAS (2) EMERY, son of Jonas (1) and Susan (Morris) Emery, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1828. He located at Garard's Fort, Greene County, where he was a farmer and merchant for a number of years.

Jonas (2) Emery married Mary (Clarke) Seaton.

Children:

1. *Sarah Elizabeth,* of whom further.
2. Margaret Ellen, born November 25, 1861. (*Ibid.*)

VII

SARAH ELIZABETH EMERY, daughter of Jonas (2) and Mary (Clarke-Seaton) Emery, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1854, and died at Columbus, Ohio, January 9, 1942.

She married Leroy Lindsay Garard. (Second Garard Line V.)

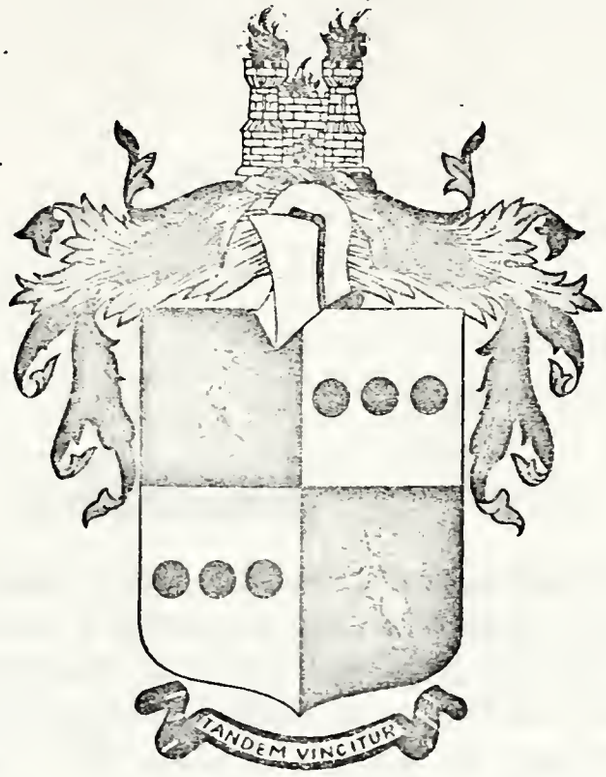
(*Ibid.*)

MORRIS ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a lion rampant reguardant or; second and third, argent, three torteaux in fesse.

Crest—A castle in flames.

Motto—*Tandem vincitur.* (Akerly: *The Morris Manor.*)



Morris

Hunt

Fitzrandolph

Morris

THE family name of Morris is a variation of Maurice, from Mauros, a late Greek form of amauros, meaning dark of complexion; in France, becoming Maurice and introduced into England and Wales as a Christian name by the Normans. The armorial bearings blazoned herein are those recorded by Akerly in his work entitled: "The Morris Manor," and were used by Colonel Lewis Morris. Of the many notable families of New Jersey, that of Morris is one of the most interesting.

William Morris lived on the Tinturn estate in Monmouthshire, which was not transferred from Wales to England until after 1536. William Morris had three sons:

1. Colonel Lewis Morris, born in 1601; served as colonel in Cromwell's army and later assisted in the capture of Hispaniola (Hayti) and Jamaica. He later settled at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where he is recorded as a member of the Society of Friends. He also served as a member of Governor Dongan's Council in New York.
2. William Morris, second son of William Morris, of Tinturn, was a proprietor of Denham, Wales, and was an officer in the Parliamentary service. He was lost at sea. He married and had a son: John Mor-

ris, who was a captain in 1651. Captain John Morris also had a son, John Morris.

3. Richard Morris, third son of William Morris, of Tinturn, was a captain in the regiment commanded by his brother, Colonel Lewis Morris. On the Restoration, Richard Morris retired to the Barbados, where he married Sarah Pole, a wealthy lady, buying a large estate and owning many slaves. He later settled in Westchester County, New York. He was proprietor of Morrisania, which he purchased in 1670, to which he added, by grant from Governor Fletcher, forming a manor of three thousand acres. His wife died in the fall of 1672, and he died soon after, leaving his infant son to the care of his brother, Colonel Lewis Morris. Richard Morris and his wife lie in Trinity Churchyard, New York City.

Governor Lewis Morris, only child of Richard and Sarah (Pole) Morris, and grandson of William Morris, of Tinturn, was born in Morrisania, New York, October 15, 1671, and died in the newly formed province of New Jersey, May 21, 1746. He was administrator of the estate of his uncle, Colonel Lewis Morris, in 1691, and inherited Morrisania. He was a man of letters, but headstrong, sailing, as a boy, to Virginia and thence to Jamaica in the West Indies, but after several years he settled in Morrisania. He entered early into political life, becoming judge of the Superior Court and Chief Justice of New York. When New Jersey was made a separate province in 1738, he was appointed the first Governor and held that office until his death. Morristown, a city and county seat of Morris County, New Jersey, was founded in 1710. The city's name was changed from West Hanover, in 1740, to Morristown in honor of Governor Lewis Morris. Morristown was twice the headquarters of General George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The house in which General Washington lived, and also Fort Nonsense, which was built by his troops, now form the Morristown National Historical Park.

MORRIS

Governor Lewis Morris married, November 3, 1691, Isabella Graham, daughter of James Graham, attorney-general of New York. They became the parents of a large family, among them being: Lewis Morris, who became speaker of the Assembly of New York; a member of the Governor's Council and judge of the Court of Admiralty; Robert Hunter Morris, who became Chief Justice of New Jersey and Governor of Pennsylvania; John Morris, who was surrogate of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and James Morris, who was a large landowner in Woodbridge County, New Jersey.

(Akerly: *The Morris Manor.* W. A. Morris: *Asa Morris of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society,* Vol. LIX, p. 30.)

I

JOHN MORRIS, called "Jr.," was apparently son of an earlier John Morris, but research has failed to disclose exactly which John Morris was his father. He married, March 17, 1676, Mary Small.

Children:

1. Mary, died in infancy.
2. Mary (again) (twin), born December 14, 1677.
3. Ann (twin), born December 14, 1677.
4. Sarah, born in 1678: married Matthew Force.
5. *John (2),* of whom further.

(W. A. Morris: *Asa Morris of Woodbridge, New Jersey,* in *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society,* Vol. LIX, p. 30.)

II

JOHN (2) MORRIS, son of John (1) and Mary (Small) Morris, was born January 24, 1680. His will, dated February 13, 1767, was proved May 28,

1770. He resided in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and in 1745 represented Middlesex County in the Provincial Legislature.

He married Mary FitzRandolph, daughter of Joseph FitzRandolph. (FitzRandolph IV.)

Children:

1. *John (3)*, of whom further.
2. Benjamin, named in records in 1740 and 1750.
3. Joseph, died in 1748; married Elizabeth. They had a son:
   i. Joseph, inherited, through the will of his grandfather, one-half sum of money due from Asa Morris.
4. Lewis, died in 1752; married Sarah. A son was:
   i. T. Lewis, a minor in 1767.
5. Thomas, served as administrator of the estate of his brother, Lewis Morris; died in 1777. The name of his wife is not known. Children:
   i. Katherine.
   ii. Mary. (*Ibid.*, p. 31.)

III

JOHN (3) MORRIS, son of John (2) and Mary (FitzRandolph) Morris, was born in 1715 and died in 1756. It will be noted that he died before his father, John (2) Morris, who omitted the name of his grandson, Asa Morris, in bequeathing his property, because of aid he had already given him.

The name of his wife is not known. They had a son:

1. *Asa*, of whom further. (*Ibid.*)

IV

ASA MORRIS, son of John (3) Morris, was born in 1740 and died, after he made his will, in 1821. He appeared with the auditor of accounts of New Jersey in appraising the estate of Isaac Dunham, or Durham, a Tory. In the

will of his grandfather, while he was not named as a beneficiary, implication is made that he had received money from him and other beneficiaries were to receive portions of this money as their bequests. Sometime after 1790 he removed to Greene County, in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, and, in 1798, he was recorded on the tax list of Cumberland Township in that county and State. A land warrant of three hundred acres, part of a survey dated July 1, 1784, when the region was still part of Washington County, had been issued to his wife, Susannah. April 25, 1808, he purchased from Azariah Davis and his wife a tract called "Davis Delight," consisting of 146 acres on Enoch's Run.

Asa Morris married (first), January 2, 1764, Susannah Hunt. (Hunt II.) He married (second) probably a daughter of Mordicai Marsh.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Solomon Hunt, born in 1774, and named in the will of his grandfather, Solomon Hunt.
2. *Susan,* of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Mordicai, born in 1788 or 1789.
4. Rachel, married, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Rice.

(*Ibid.*, pp., 32-36. *Calendar of New Jersey Wills,* Vol. VIII, p. 193.)

V

SUSAN MORRIS, daughter of Asa and Susannah (Hunt) Morris, died in Greene County, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1879.

She married Jonas (1) Emery. (Emery V.)

(*Ibid.* Family records.)

HUNT ARMS

Arms—Azure, on a bend or, between six leopards' faces of the second three water bougets sable.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine a talbot statant argent.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

Hunt

UNT or Hunte is a surname of occupational or official derivation describing "the hunt," or designating a huntsman.

(C. W. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*)

I

SOLOMON HUNT, earliest known ancestor of the family, was located in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and, according to tradition, he was brought up as a Quaker and was affiliated with the Rahway Meeting. An abstract of his will, dated October 17, 1785, and proved March 20, 1792, reads:

Solomon Hunt of Woodbridge, will dated Oct. 17, 1785, proved March 20, 1792, names:
Wife Mary,
Son-in-law Mordecai Marsh
Children:
Abigail,
Solomon.
Grandson Solomon Marsh, son of John Marsh;
Grandson *Solomon Hunt Morris,* son of Asa Morris;

Granddaughter Deliverance Heard;
Granddaughter Marry (Mary) Morris;
Daughter Catherine, wife of John Marsh;
Daughter Abigail Marsh, deceased;
Children:
Mordecai Marsh
Frances Marsh.
Daughter *Susannah* deceased
Children:
Deliverance Heard
Mary Morris
Executors Sons-in-law Mordecai Marsh and John Marsh.

Solomon Hunt married (first) Catherine Bishop; married (second) Mary, whose surname is not known.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Abigail, married Mordecai Marsh. Children:
   i. Mordecai.
   ii. Frances.
2. Catherine, married John Marsh.
3. *Susannah,* of whom further.

(W. A. Morris: *Asa Morris of Woodbridge, New Jersey,* in *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society,* Vol. LIX, p. 28. *Calendar of New Jersey Wills,* Vol. VIII, p. 193. O. E. Monnette: *First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East Jersey,* pp. 278, 281, 357, 381, 550.)

II

SUSANNAH HUNT, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Bishop) Hunt, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, February 4, 1787. According to

family tradition, her first husband was General Herrod. She married (second) Asa Morris. (Morris V.)

(W. A. Morris: *Asa Morris of Woodbridge, New Jersey,* in *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society,* Vol. LIX, pp. 24, 25.)

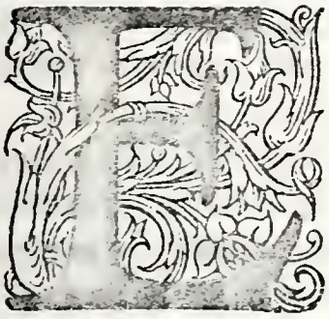
FITZ RANDOLPH ARMS

Arms—Or, a chief indented azure.

(L. V. F. Randolph: *FitzRandolph Traditions,* p. 83. Burke: *General Armory.*)

FitzRandolph

I



DWARD (1) FITZ RANDOLPH, earliest known ancestor of the Woodbridge, New Jersey family, was a resident of Sutton, Nottinghamshire, England. He died there before 1630, when his widow is said to have emigrated to Barnstable, Massachusetts, with their son:

1. *Edward (2)*, of whom further.

(H. Minot Pitman: *Ancestry of Clifford Vail Brokaw and Revolutionary Records of the Brokaws*, pp. 69-71. O. E. Monnette: *First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey*, pp. 772-73.)

II

EDWARD (2) FITZ RANDOLPH, son of Edward (1) FitzRandolph, was born in England and died in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, in or before 1676, when "Edward FitzRandolph's widow" was listed in the above township. According to H. Minot Pitman, he "came in 1630 to Barnstable with his widowed mother aged 16," the age evidently referring to the son. In 1636, "the young Mas. Edward Ffittsrandolf" built the thirty-eighth house in

Scituate, Massachusetts. After his marriage, in 1637, he returned to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and built a house there. His name appeared in a list "of those able to bear arms" in Barnstable in 1643. June 2, 1649, he sold his property in Barnstable to Elder John Chipman and removed to his farm in West Barnstable, which consisted of 120 acres of upland and twenty-three acres of salt meadow. In 1669, he removed from Massachusetts and located in Middlesex County, New Jersey. A document dated 7 mo., 28, 1673, the Dutch text of which is most indecipherable, contains lists of forty-three Piscataway men and fifty-four Woodbridge men. In the Piscataway list the name of "Edward Ffits Randell" appears, also those of John and Joseph "Ffits Randell."

Edward (2) FitzRandolph married, ceremony by the Rev. John Lathrop, at Scituate, Massachusetts, May 10, 1637, Elizabeth Blossom, who was living in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1676. She was a daughter of Thomas and Ann Blossom. Thomas Blossom was one of the Pilgrims who came from Leyden, Holland, to Plymouth, in the "Speedwell," which ship carried the overflow from the "Mayflower."

Children of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Blossom) FitzRandolph:

1. Nathaniel, baptized August 9, 1640, was buried December 10, 1640.
2. Nathaniel (again), baptized May 15, 1642, died at Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, November 21, 1713; married (first), at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in November, 1662, Mary Holway or Holly; (second), at Freehold, New Jersey, 4 mo., 12, 1706, Jane (Curtis-Osborne) Hampton.
3. Mary, baptized October 6, 1644, died young.
4. Hannah, baptized April 23, 1648; married, November 6, 1668, Jasper Taylor.
5. Mary (again), baptized June 2, 1650; married, January 15, 1668, Samuel Hinkley.
6. John, baptized January 12, 1652-53, died young.

7. John (again), born October 7, 1653, died in 1727; married, October 1, 1681, Sarah Bonham.
8. *Joseph,* of whom further.
9. Thomas, born August 16, 1659.
10. Hope, born April 12, 1661.
11. Elizabeth.
12. Benjamin.

(*Ibid.* James Savage: *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England. New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* Vol. II, p. 67; Vol. IV, p. 258; Vol. IX, pp. 279, 282-86; Vol. X, pp. 42-43. *New Jersey Archives,* First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 166.)

III

JOSEPH FITZ RANDOLPH, son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Blossom) FitzRandolph, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 2, 1656, and died at Pitscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, between March 1, 1719-20, when his will was dated, and January 18, 1726-27, when the document was proved. His wife, Joanah, and his children were named as beneficiaries. It is evident that he accompanied his father from Massachusetts in 1669 and located in New Jersey. He was residing in Piscataway in 1707-08, when he made an affidavit that he was fifty-one years of age.

Joseph FitzRandolph married, in Woodbridge, New Jersey, January 16, 1688, Joanah Conger, daughter of John and Mary Conger, of Woodbridge.

Children:

1. Joseph, born February 11, 1691; married, about 1714, Rebecca Drake.
2. Jonathan.
3. Moses.
4. Hannah, married Andrew Drake.

5. *Mary,* of whom further.
6. Bethia, married John Clarkson.
7. Lydia.
8. Susannah.
9. Ruth.
10. Amy.
11. Prudence
12. Isaac.

(*Ibid.* J. E. Stillwell: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany,* Vol. III, p. 241.

IV

MARY FITZ RANDOLPH, daughter of Joseph and Joanah (Conger) FitzRandolph, married John (2) Morris. (Morris II.)

(J. E. Stillwell: *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany,* Vol. III, p. 241.)

Corbly

I

EV. JOHN CORBLY, earliest known ancestor of the family, was born in England, February 25, 1738, died June 9, 1803, and is buried in Goshen Cemetery, Greene County, Pennsylvania. In his will, dated January 18, 1803, and probated June 20, 1803, he devised his real estate consisting of farms in Kentucky and in Greene County, and lots in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, to and among his wife and children, of whom he had twelve living at the date of said will. Lot. No. 176 on Greene Street, Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania, was devised to his daughter, Rachel Garard, wife of Justus Garard; lot No. 19, Old Mill Site, to his daughter, Priscilla, and lot No. 23 on Wayne Street, which was later owned by a great-grandson, to Margaret Corbly Morris, eldest daughter of his first wife.

At an early age John Corbly immigrated to America and "settled first in Berkeley County, Virginia. . . . . While in Virginia he was converted under the preaching of Elder John Garard, a Baptist Minister . . . . " Rev. John Corbly was licensed "to preach by the Baptist Church," and this calling he faithfully followed for many years, often beaten and confined in jail by the Established Church, for he would not cease preaching at its command.

CORBLY

A summary of the formation of the various counties in which Rev. John Corbly has been found of record will be of interest at this point.

Frederick County, Virginia, was formed from Orange County, Virginia, between 1738 and 1743; in 1748-49, Culpeper County, Virginia, was also formed from Orange County. In 1772, Berkeley County, *West Virginia,* was formed from Frederick County, Virginia, and, in 1776, Monongahela County, also in West Virginia, was formed from Augusta County, Virginia, and which in turn was formed from Orange County, Virginia, between 1738 and 1745.

Records in possession of descendants say that Rev. John Corbly removed from Virginia about 1769 and shortly thereafter settled on Big Whitely Creek, near the village of Garard's Fort, Greene County, Pennsylvania, "a climate of more freedom." He was located in that part of Virginia which later became Berkeley County, West Virginia, as early as February, 1765, according to the following record in *Tyler's Quarterly Magazine*:

> February 14, 1765, Henry Enochs, Sr., sold to William Bowells land on the south side of Great *Cape Capon.* One of the witnesses was *John Corbly,* otherwise shown to be a Baptist minister.

Another record implied that before removing to Pennsylvania he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates (House of Burgesses in the Colonial era) from Monongalia County (now in West Virginia) and which was formed in 1776 from Augusta County, Virginia. According to the record he was not permitted to take his seat because of a ruling of long standing in that body prohibiting ministers of the gospel from being seated. The following record was taken from the *Virginia House Journal* for 1777:

> Before the Revolution it was the custom of the House of Burgesses to refuse membership to any clergyman who might have been elected

. . . . The first minister to whom that disqualifying clause was applied after 1776 was *John Corbley of Monongalia,* who was returned to serve in the House of Delegates when it met in 1777. On being objected to, on the ground he was a minister, he was heard in his place on the matter. Confessing himself to be a minister of the gospel, he alleged he received no stipend for performing that function. That fact had no effect, for it was resolved he could not serve.

David Benedict, in his *History of the Baptists,* verifies the family records and says that the Rev. Mr. Corbly removed to western Pennsylvania, and with the assistance of others "planted the first churches in it."

Ten Mile Baptist Church, located two miles north of the present Ten Mile village in Washington County, Pennsylvania, said to be the first church of any kind in that country, was organized in 1773. About 1781, *Rev. John Corbly,* formerly a neighbor of the Enochs in Virginia, became pastor of the church.

Quoting from records in the possession of his descendants:

John Corbly was a man of extraordinary ability and integrity, sterling character, undaunted bravery, and of much influence among the early settlers of the Eastern part of what is now Greene County. He not only ministered to the spiritual wants of the people, as a faithful Christian preacher, but by a Virginia appointment he officiated for some years as a Justice of the Peace. Virginia, during the Revolution, claimed and exercised jurisdiction over Southwestern Pennsylvania. During the struggle for independence from Great Britain, Corbly stood loyally by the cause of freedom. Not so with all the settlers of what are now Washington and Greene counties. Rank Tories were numerous. The dark year of 1777 was long known as the "Tory Year" in this section. Oath-bound in secret organizations, these traitors

to their country were prepared to rise, and with the Indians' savage help, destroy the Whig settlers. At this crisis the Rev. John Corbly not only hurled anathemas at George the Third and the miserable Tories from his pulpit, but as a justice of the Peace he arrested sixteen of the most virulent of the latter and conducted them in person to Winchester, Virginia, for imprisonment and trial. He and the men who stood with him effectually crushed the Tory spirit and preserved the honor and good name of a region that has since become Greene County.

At the close of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, the old patriot was accused, we believe unjustly, and by personal enemies, of aiding and abetting the Insurection. He was arrested, taken to Pittsburgh, thrown into jail, and in the winter of 1794, with about twenty others, marched on foot through mud, cold and snow, under a heavy guard of cavalry, across the mountains to Philadelphia, where, on their arrival, they were again thrown into prison. The march was a cruel one, but the little band of prisoners, most of them of distinction, elected Corbly Chaplain. With singing, prayers and preaching, and wholesome story, the journey and prisoners were made as cheerful and tolerable as possible. At Philadelphia the prisoners demanded trial, but long delays followed. Several were finally tried, but all were acquitted. Corbly was permitted to return home on furlough in the spring of 1795. The long trip from Philadelphia and back was made on foot or horseback, but he was never brought to trial, and shortly after his return he was discharged from arrest, when he again made his way home.

On May 10, 1782, occurred the brutal massacre, by the Indians, of his second wife and four of his children and a Mrs. Eastwood. This massacre occurred near Garard's fort. The property on which this massacre took place is now owned by a Great Grandson, and the title of the property has never passed from the family since the massacre. The farm was originally patented by Justus Garard, a son-in-law of the Rev. Corbly. Mrs. Margaret Morris and her family were at the

Fort at the time of the massacre. It was a beautiful Sunday morning and Corbly and his family were on their way to Church, perhaps in the Fort, about a mile East of their home. The Indians had been watching from a high point across Whitely Creek, the movements of this devoted family, and when they saw them leave their little home, they rushed down upon their innocent and unsuspecting victims. It is said that the Rev. Corbly had forgotten his hymn book and had returned to his home for the same. When the attack began he was some distance in the rear of his family, and would have rushed to their rescue, weaponless as he was, but his devoted wife signaled him to escape. He made his way to the Fort and gave the alarm. The wife, babe, two small girls and a young lad named Isaiah were killed outright, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Delilah, knocked down, scalped and left for dead, but both, for the time being, survived the savage treatment. Elizabeth died however, from the wounds at twenty-one years of age, on the eve of her marriage. Delilah married a Mr. Clarke, and raised a large family in Western Ohio. One of her sons, not many years ago, visited the scene of this tragedy. One of his (Rev. Corbly) children who was with the family at the time of the massacre, a boy, John, about 9 or 10 years of age, who was named for his father, when attacked by the Indians, ran in the direction of the Fort, a savage pursuing him. Fortunately, the boy's faithful dog, a large one, was with him that morning, and in this race for life also became an attacking party. So fiercely did he assail the Indian's legs as he ran, that he was compelled more than once to halt and give attention to the boy's guardian. This so impeded and checked the Indian's progress that the fleet footed little boy was enabled to reach and cross a fence that stood by the edge of a small clearing. The Indian ceased his chase at the fence and the boy sped through the woods and reached the Fort in safety. This is the story of his escape, so often related by this son, grown to manhood, and who also became a Baptist minister. The Miami Valley, in Western Ohio, became his home,

and there he died upwards of eighty years of age. For his second wife he (Rev. John Corbly, Jr.,) married the widow Corwin, the mother of the celebrated Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

The 1790 Federal census records for Washington County, Pennsylvania, show that Rev. John Corbly was residing in the section which, in 1796, became Greene County:

Rev. John Corbley, head of family,
one male aged over sixteen (himself)
one male " under "
six females (including wife).

He was listed in the 1800 census as residing in Greene County:

Rev. John Corbley, head of family,
two males aged between 10-16
one " " over 45 (himself)
four females aged under 10
one " " between 10-16
one " " " 26-45 (wife)

In the 1810 census, he having died in 1803, his wife, Nancy, was listed as head of the family:

Nancy Corbly, head of family,
one male aged under 10,
one female " between 10-16,
two " " " 16-25,
one " " " 26-45,
one " " over 45.

Sometime after the above tragedy and massacre of his family, Rev. John Corbly "married a third time and continued a zealous and successful minister till 1803, when he finished his course in peace."

Rev. John Corbly married (first) Margaret Hull (Bull or Buel by some authorities), who died probably before he left Virginia. He married (second) Elizabeth Tyler, "an amiable woman . . . . by whom he had seven children, four of whom, with their mother," were killed by the Indians, May 10, 1782. He married (third) Nancy Linn, who was born about 1761, died August 1, 1826, aged sixty-five years, and was buried with her husband and his second wife at Garard's Fort Cemetery. She was the daughter of Andrew Linn, of Ashtree Bottom, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

At the time of his death Rev. John Corbly was survived by twelve children and this would imply he had seven children by his third marriage. His known children were, by the first marriage:

1. Margaret, called "eldest daughter of his first wife," at the time of his death; married George Morris.
2. *Rachel,* of whom further.

By the second marriage:

3. Rev. John, became a Baptist minister, settled in Miami Valley, Ohio; married (second) the widow of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
4. Elizabeth, died at the age of twenty-one years.
5. Delilah, married Mr. Clarke and raised a large family in western Ohio.
6. A daughter, massacred by the Indians, May 10, 1782.
7. A daughter, massacred by the Indians, May 10, 1782.
8. Isaiah, massacred by the Indians, May 10, 1782.
9. An infant, massacred by the Indians, May 10, 1782.

Known children by the third marriage:

10. Priscilla.
11. Sarah, born October 9, 1793, died May 12, 1875; married, in 1813, John Foster Wright.

(*Tyler's Quarterly Magazine,* Vol. IV, pp. 434-44. *William and Mary Quarterly Magazine* (note at bottom of page, taken from *House Journal* for November 1, 1777), Vol. XXVI, p. 75. David Benedict: *A General History of the Baptist Denomination in America and Other Parts of the World.* S. P. Bates: *History of Greene County, Pennsylvania,* pp. 508-09. *United States Census Records, Washington County, Pennsylvania,* 1790, p. 248. *United States Census Records, Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1800, p. 35; 1810, p. 78. Records in possession of the family.)

II

RACHEL CORBLY, daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Hull) Corbly, was born about 1761, according to records in possession of descendants of the family and was listed "over 45" in the 1810 census record for Green Township, Greene County, Pennsylvania. The date of her death is not known, but she was buried beside her husband in Garard's Fort Cemetery, Greene County. In her father's will, dated January 18, 1803, she was called "daughter Rachel Garard, wife of Justus Garard."

Mrs. Susan L. (Garard-McCune) Garard (Second Garard Line VI), who is a direct descendant, owns a highly prized heirloom—the original desk which was used by Rev. John Corbly.

Rachel Corbly married Justus Garard. (First Garard Line II.)

(*United States Census Records, Greene County, Pennsylvania,* 1810, p. 82. Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

PILGRIM DESCENT

Descent of Mrs. Susan L. Garard from Thomas Blossom, One of the Pilgrims

1. THOMAS BLOSSOM was one of the Pilgrim Fathers who returned from Leyden, Holland, to England on the "Speedwell," which ship carried the overflow from the "Mayflower" when that ship made its historic voyage across the Atlantic to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. He and his wife Ann were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth.

2. ELIZABETH BLOSSOM, daughter of Thomas and Ann Blossom, married Edward (2) FitzRandolph.

3. JOSEPH FITZRANDOLPH, son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Blossom) FitzRandolph, married Joanah Conger.

4. MARY FITZRANDOLPH, daughter of Joseph and Joanah (Conger) FitzRandolph, married John (2) Morris.

5. JOHN (3) MORRIS, son of John (2) and Mary (FitzRandolph) Morris, married, but the name of his wife is not known.

6. ASA MORRIS, son of John (3) Morris, married Susannah (Hunt) Herrod.

7. SUSAN MORRIS, daughter of Asa and Susannah (Hunt-Herrod) Morris, married Jonas (1) Emery.

8. JONAS (2) EMERY, son of Jonas (1) and Susan (Morris) Emery, married Mary (Clark) Seaton.

9. SARAH ELIZABETH EMERY, daughter of Jonas (2) and Mary (Clark-Seaton) Emery, married Leroy Lindsay Garard.

10. SUSAN L. GARARD, daughter of Leroy Lindsay and Sarah Elizabeth (Emery) Garard, married (first) Charles T. McCune; (second) John M. Garard.

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